The Historical Perspective

1

2

3

4

5

6

7 8

g

SUPERGRAVITY WAS DISCOVERED BY D.V. VOLKOV AND V.A. SOROKA IN 1973¹⁴⁴

STEVEN DUPLIJ

Center for Information Technology University of Münster, Münster, Germany Email: douplii@uni-muenster.de

Abstract: Supergravity is a remarkable theory combining supersymmetry and general relativity. While the theory has a number of creators from across the globe, we wish to address the question of the origins of this fantastic idea and relevant chronology.

The idea of supergravity — SUGRA in short — (without mentioning this name per se) was first formulated on December 5, 1972, in the last paragraph of the paper by Prof. Dmitry V. Volkov (47 years old at that time), and his PhD student Vladimir P. Akulov (28 years old at that time) entitled *Possible universal neutrino interaction*" [1] followed by the paper "Is the neutrino a Goldstone particle?" received by the PLB office on March 5, 1973 [2]. I quote verbatim

¹⁷ ...[T]he gravitational interaction may be included by means of ¹⁸ introduction the gauge fields for the Poincaré group. [...] if the ¹⁹ gauge field for the transformation (3) is also introduced; then, as ²⁰ a result of the Higgs effect the massive gauge field with spin 3/2²¹ appears — the Goldstone spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particle combines with it and dis-²² appears.

The outlined program was materialized in a concrete model in 1973 by Volkov and his PhD student Vyacheslav A. Soroka (29 years old at that time) and reported in the paper "*Higgs effect for Goldstone particles with spin 1/2*" [3] (Received by the JETP Lett. Editorial Office on October 20, 1973.)

The above date can be viewed as a day of the discovery of nonlinearly realized supergravity in a physical model. Unfortunately, this publication went largely unknown to young researchers on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

371

 $^{^{144}\}mathrm{East}$ Eur. J. Phys. 3. 81–82 (2019), with abbreviations.

Supersymmetric World (Second Edition)

The development and thorough studies of SUGRA in the West — at first, pure gravity without matter, with the subsequent inclusion of matter were carried out three years later in 1976. Only then a new "magic" word "supergravity" which was absent in the Volkov-Soroka paper was coined [4,5]. The Freedman-van Nieuwenhuizen-Ferrara (FNF) paper [4] was titled "Progress toward a theory of supergravity" [4] and it cites the Volkov-Soroka article [3].

In the same month (June, 1976), the Deser-Zumino (DS) paper "Consistent supergravity" was published [5], which cited the FNF preprint and also
Akulov, Volkov, and Soroka's paper of 1975 "Gauge fields on Superspaces with Different Holonomy Groups" [6].

The history of supergravity is given in the *SUSY story* (narrated by its founders) ([7], pp. 1–28) and in the article *Supergravity* [8]. The connection between the Volkov-Soroka and FNF approaches was explained in a clearcut manner several times, e.g. (i) by D.V. Volkov in [9,10] and (ii) by V.A. Soroka in *The Sources of Supergravity* [11, 12] or in *The Starting point of supergravity*, [13].

¹⁸ I feel sorry that in most of the mass media articles about prizes given for ¹⁹ the "discovery of supergravit" no mention is made of the 1973 discoverers of ²⁰ supergravity, Dmitriy Vasilievich Volkov and Vyacheslav Soroka. I refer the ²¹ reader to their Memorial Page [14].

22 **References**

- D.V Volkov and V.P. Akulov, Possible Universal Neutrino Interaction, JETP Letters, 16(11), 621–624 (1972), in: http://www.jetpletters.ac.ru/ps/1766/article_26864.
 shtml.
- D.V. Volkov and V.P. Akulov, Is The Neutrino A Goldstone Particle? Physics Letters
 B, 46(1), 109–110 (1973).
- D.V. Volkov and V.A. Soroka, *Higgs effect for Goldstone particles with spin 1/2*, JETP
 Lett. 18, 312–314), in: http://jetpletters.ru/ps/1568/article_24038.pdf.
- 4. D.Z. Freedman, P. van Nieuwenhuizen, and S. Ferrara, Progress toward a theory of supergravity, Phys. Rev. D, 13, 3214–3218 (1976).
- 5. S. Deser and B. Zumino, Consistent supergravity, Physics Letters B, 62(3), 335–337 (1976).
- V. Akulov, D.V. Volkov, and V.A. Soroka, Gauge fields on Superspaces with Different Holonomy Groups, JETP Letters, 22, 187–188 (1975), http://jetpletters.ru/ps/1526/ article_23351.pdf.
- E. Likhtman, D. Volkov, V. Akulov, H. Miyazawa, G. Stavraki, V. Kac, V. Pakhomov,
 J. Lopuszanski, R. Haag, D. Leites, SUSY Story (narrated by its founders), in:
- S. Duplij, W. Siegel, J. Bagger, editors, Concise Encyclopedia Of Supersymmetry
- and Noncommutative Structures in Mathematics and Physics, (Springer, Berlin, New
- 41 York, 2005), *Concise Encyclopedia* in what follows, see:
- 42 https://www.uni-muenster.de/IT.StepanDouplii/old/susy/SUSYEnc Story.pdf.

372

The Historical Perspective

- ¹ 8. S. Duplij, *Supergravity*, in *Concise Encyclopedia* [7], page 420.
- D.V. Volkov, Supergravity Before and After 1976, NATO Sci. Ser. B 352, 663– 675 (1996) [arXiv:hep-th/9404153 [hep-th]], 1994.
- 4 10. D.V. Volkov, in *Consise Encyclopedia*, pp. 6–9.
- V.A. Soroka, The Sources of Supergravity, in: G. Kane and M. Shifman, editors, The
 Supersymmetric World. The Beginnings of the Theory, 1st Edition, (World Scientific,
 2000), pp. 88–92. See also pp. XXXX.
- V.A. Soroka, The Sources of Supergravity, (2002), in: https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/
 0203171.
- 13. V. A. Soroka, Starting point of supergravity, [arXiv:hep-th/0111271 [hep-th]], pre sented at Supergravity at 25, December 1–2, 2001. Stony Brook, NY, United States.
- 14. D.V. Volkov, Memorial page: https://www.uni-muenster.de/IT.StepanDouplii/old/
 volkov/.
- 14 V.A. Soroka, Memorial page: https://www.uni-muenster.de/IT.Stepan Douplii/old/ soroka/.

373